HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ABOLITIONISTS AND REFORMERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY**

Match each of the individuals, vocabulary terms, and important events below with their descriptions.

**A. Dorothea Dix B. Lyman Beecher C. Temperance**

**D. Horace Mann E. Nativism F. Susan B. Anthony**

**G. Elizabeth Cady Stanton H. Seneca Falls Convention I. Gradualism**

**J. Compensated Emancipation K. American Colonization Society L. Abolitionism**

**M. William Lloyd Garrison N. The Grimke Sisters O. Frederick Douglas**

**P. Elijah Lovejoy Q. David Walker R. Nat Turner**

**S. Denmark Vesey T. Gabriel U. The Stono Rebellion**

\_\_\_\_\_1. This movement argued that all enslaved people should be emancipated immediately, without any compensation to slave owners. (p. 243)

\_\_\_\_\_2. In 1739, a group of South Carolina enslaved men led by “Jemmy” attempted to escape to Spanish-controlled Florida using violent force. Dozens died in the failed effort. (p. 45)

\_\_\_\_\_3. He was the abolitionist newspaper editor who established *The Liberator* and vowed to oppose slavery come what may. (p. 243 – 244)

\_\_\_\_\_4. The nation’s most popular minister, he encouraged the growth of benevolent societies to help spread Christianity and do good works. His daughter wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*. (p. 236 – 237)

\_\_\_\_\_5. This is defined as “hostility towards foreigners.” Irish and Chinese immigrants suffered as a result during the 1840s. (p. 232)

\_\_\_\_\_6. He led a violent uprising in Virginia in 1831, which resulted in the bloodiest slave revolt in all American history. Over fifty whites were killed in Southampton County. He was later captured, hanged, and then skinned. (p. 247)

\_\_\_\_\_7. He established the common school movement to teach children the virtues of the republican way of life. He worried that immigrants and the poor were too ignorant to participate in a democratic society. (p. 238)

\_\_\_\_\_8. She launched a movement for the better treatment of the mentally ill – and for prison reform. At the time, many people suffering from mental illness were locked away in prisons. (p. 236)

\_\_\_\_\_9. This woman was once arrested for casting a ballot in New York state. (p. 240, pictured.)

\_\_\_\_\_10. He planned a slave revolt in Richmond, Virginia in the year 1800. Before the plan was put into action, however, it was discovered. Dozens of conspirators were put to death. (*Henry Louis Gates*)

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\_\_\_\_\_11. His Appeal to enslaved African-Americans explained that violence against their masters was justified. When the book reached the South, it was banned and burned. Within two years of the publication of the work, it’s author had been poisoned to death. (Primary Source Readings)

\_\_\_\_\_12. This 1848 meeting in upstate New York was the first time that women had publically demanded the right to vote. The Declaration of Sentiments was ratified by the women – and men – who attended the meeting. (p. 241)

\_\_\_\_\_13. This term refers to the slow and regimented ending of slavery over time. Advocates of this method believed the slave trade would end first, and then, that slavery would be phased out. (p. 242)

\_\_\_\_\_14. This movement encouraged moderation in the use of alcohol. Eventually advocates of prohibition would take over the movement, and by 1919, alcohol had been banned altogether. (p. 238)

\_\_\_\_\_15. This organization purchased the freedom of many enslaved African-Americans, and then sent them to Africa or other faraway lands. The nation-state of Liberia was established in this way. (p. 243)

\_\_\_\_\_16. Paying slave owners to emancipate their slaves – which many argued the government should do in order to end the institution of slavery – was referred to as this. (p. 242)

\_\_\_\_\_17. This runaway slave turned abolitionist spoke out on lecture tours, claiming that he had stolen his own body! He also established an abolitionist newspaper called The North Star. (p. 245)

\_\_\_\_\_18. She organized the Seneca Falls Convention and was the principle author of the Declaration of Sentiments. She was a strong advocate for woman’s suffrage and equality of the sexes. (p. 241)

\_\_\_\_\_19. He was a free black – and a minister – from South Carolina who organized a revolt against slavery in 1822. The plot was uncovered, and dozens were executed. (p. 209)

\_\_\_\_\_20. He was killed in Alton, IL for publishing an abolitionist newspaper; his printing press was thrown into the Mississippi River. (p. 247)

\_\_\_\_\_21. These sisters – who witnessed slavery firsthand in South Carolina – would eventually move to the North so as to be safer when condemning the “peculiar institution” – slavery. (p. 245)